

## BASIC FEATURES OF GRAMMAR IN TRANSLATION

**Sultonmurotova Shakhriroda Muzaffar qizi**

*Uzbekistan State University of World languages*

*2<sup>nd</sup> year student of Master's degree*

**Abstract:** *The article deals with the features of grammar and to show a few issues of translation from grammatical point of view. It points out that how extremely significant for translator is being aware of basic rules and principles of grammar in SL and TL on advanced level. In addition, the work contains some problems which emerge and can be difficulty for translators during translation process.*

**Key words:** *Translation, grammar, word order, affixes, suffixes, possessive adjectives, gender problem, grammatical structure.*

Language is considered as a source that makes the world as a whole space for humanity and unites the world people as friends with each other regardless of their nationality, residence, religion and race. At the same time, the language, in addition to being in need of translation, appreciates translation and the translators who raise it to the level of art. According to Foster(1958), Translation is an act through which the content of a text is transferred from the source language into the target language. Translation is a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another. As well as Foster's definition was confirmed in linguistics, translation is the appearing of one work in other language for another audience, I mean that it is rebirth of work for other nation in new language but with the same context, characters, real meaning in source language. During translation process, grammatical or lexical problems may emerge, which can be difficulty for translator. In order to make perfect translation, translator must be aware of grammar rules on advanced level for both source language and target languages. First of all word order is the most essential one, Unlike other languages, English has a strict word order. According to a clearly defined order, subject is placed first at the beginning of sentence, then verb is set. If other clauses exist in sentence object and modifier may be placed. But Uzbek language parts of sentence are free for speech, according to speaker, even so the meaning doesn't have any change.

*English*

*Chief sent 2 servants*

*(2 servants sent chief)*

*(Sent 2 servants chief)*

*Uzbek*

*Boshliq ikkita xizmatchini jo'natdi*

*Ikkita xizmatchini boshliq jo'natdi*

*Jo'natdi boshliq ikkita xizmatchini*

One of the most common problems that translators encounter is that in English there are plural words without suffixes. In the process of translation, whether this thing is singular or plural becomes abstract for the translator, and therefore misunderstandings may arise in the translation

*Sheep-qaychi(lar)*                      *deer- bug'u(lar)*

*Fish-baliq(lar)*                         *aircraft-samolyot(lar)*

English phrases consist of numeral and noun (singular and plural), but Uzbek phrases consist of numeral and noun in singular. Even in cases of total semantic accordance there may be revealed cases of partial structural discordance: *a list of items – mollar ro'yxati* (word order differs + Uzbek suffix —i|| in the word —ro'yxati||) *customs restrictions – bojxona cheklovlari* (same word order but Uzbek suffix —i|| in the word —cheklovlari||) *import license – import uchun ruxsatnoma* (same word order + Uzbek postposition —uchun||). Total structural discordance is first of all vivid in the category of possession which is expressed by possessive suffixes in Uzbek and by possessive pronouns in English.

When comparing the languages grammatically, one can find a big difference regarding the possessive suffixes. In English, it is possible to show who owns an object through possessive adjectives, but in Uzbek it can be expressed with possessive suffixes. For example: *maktabim- my school, maktabi- his school*.

Another grammatical difference is the inability to distinguish gender in the process of translation from Uzbek to English.

For example: *Bizga xizmat qilayotgan ofitsant sharbat olib kirib keldi, keyin u ovqatga nima buyurishimizni so'radi. -The waiter who was serving us came in with juice then he\she asked what we would like to order*

There are also other grammatical issues related to nouns: countable-uncountable, abstract- concrete, collective nouns and furthermore, translators encounter problems with verbs: tenses, voice, mood. In order to make the translation perfect and at the level of a work of art, it is necessary to study the languages comparatively and grammatically and accurately deliver it in the translation. The grammatical structure of a language is general significant aspect in its system. Affixes, grammatical additions and word formations, syntactic models, word order, auxiliary words, etc. like grammatical structure elements of language serve to show the exact form of the lexical. grammatical or formal meaning. Expressing this meaning is an important problem in the process of making translation.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Foster, M. (1958) Translation from/in Farsi and English. Retrieved April, 2007, from <http://www.parasa.ts.com/index.htm>.
2. Tarjima nazariyasi: Oliy o'quv yurtlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma /I.G'ofurov, O ,M o'aminov, N.Qambarov. - Toshkent: Tafakkur-Bo'stoni, 2012.
3. The grammatical categories of verbs in English and Uzbek in general Absalomova Aziza Bakhodir kizi Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences VOLUME 1 | ISSUE 5 ISSN 2181-1784 Scientific Journal Impact Factor SJIF 2021: 5.423
4. G'ofurov I. Tarjima nazariyasi.- Tashkent-2012.
5. Gaybulla Salomov "Language and translator" "Fan" publishing house, Tashkent-1966.